

Defining Events, Trends and Drivers of Historical Resource Management Funding In California (1850 – Present)

1850 - 1920 Reclamation Period	1920 - 1950 Federal Period	1950 - 1970 Infrastructure Period	1970- 2000 Environmental/ Public Trust Period	2000 - Current Bond Period	Current - Forward Integration Period
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of levees for transportation, agriculture and water supply occurred throughout this period in the Central Valley, Bay Area and, most notably, in the Sac/S.J. Delta.• By 1871, 1,115 miles of levees were constructed in the Delta protecting 700,000 acres; mostly financed by land owners through reclamation districts.• Taxpayers approved bond issues in 1917 and 1924 to build major dams. After two more destructive floods in the 1930s, the Army Corps of Engineers took a lead role in channelizing rivers.• The federal Flood Control Act of 1917 funded about half the costs of California’s flood control projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal agencies entered the field of water resource development in California in a large way in the financing and construction of projects for water conservation, irrigation, navigation, and flood control, and for the protection of wildlife. Both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation outlined comprehensive proposals, including the Central Valley Project• The Flood Control Act of 1928 put the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers firmly in charge of flood control projects in California and throughout the nation• The Central Valley project was constructed during this period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Water Project constructed using revenue and general obligation bonds repaid by water contractors.• Continued local residential and commercial water supply and wastewater development largely funded by local utility rates, revenue bonds, and fees.• The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.• In 1973, State statute was changed to one of State-local cost sharing for flood damage prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Several State and federal environmental laws enacted (Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, CA Endangered Species Act , CA Environmental Quality Act)• California has allocated funds garnered through the federal Clean Water Act to make great strides in cleaning up its rivers, lakes, groundwater aquifers, and coastal waters.• State has financed portions of Delta levee maintenance and emergency response and recovery.• The Water Resources Development Act as enacted within this period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2000 Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Act (\$1.97 Bil.).• 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act (\$2.0 Bil.).• 2002 California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 (\$2.6 billion).• 2002 Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act (\$3.4 Bil)• 2006 Disaster Preparedness and Flood Protection Bond (\$4.09 Bil.)• 2006 Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond act (\$5.39 Bil.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although the concept of integrated water management began emerging in the early 2000s, future planning and funding activities are expected to become increasingly integrated

